A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesavaiengar).**—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*c*)—

1. Mr. S. C. Beluriah, Hole-Narsipur, Hassan District.	Constructed, by raising public subscription, a music school at Hole-Narsipur, where piping is taught. This school is getting a monthly grant of Rs. 3 from Government and of Rs. 5 from the District Board.
2. Mr. Subbarayappa of Subbaraya Nagenahalli, Dodballapur, Bangalore District.	Constructed a choultry at Ghati, by raising public subscription, for the benefit of the community. The land for the construction of this choultry was given free of cost, and the required stones free of royalty.
3. The late Mr. Munivenkatappa of Ulsoorpet, Bangalore District.	Constructed a choultry in Bangalore City at a cost of about Rs. 15,000 for the benefit of all communities.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH.—How much of the money required for the school building at Hole-Narsipur was contributed by members of the said community?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The information is not readily available.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH.—May I know how much the building has cost?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Notice.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH.—One philanthropic gentleman has contributed about Rs. 2,500 for the building. If that generous donation is not specially mentioned but only a general statement is made that the amount was raised by public subscription, would it not be a matter of disappointment to the gentleman who contributed a large amount?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—That is not a supplementary question.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH.—Were the services of the late Mr Munivenkatappa who constructed the choultry at Bangalore at a heavy cost recognised by His Highness's Government in any way?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—That again is a personal matter and is not a question intended to elicit additional information.

Disposal of Dead Cattle in Municipalities.

Q.—67. **Mr. M. HANUMANTHAPPA (Minorities).**—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of years that have elapsed since the provisions regulating the disposal of the dead cattle within 24 hours in major and minor municipalities of the State were introduced;

(*b*) the number of villages in which the provisions referred to above have been brought into effect;

(*c*) the reason for giving effect to them only in certain villages and not doing so in the remaining ones; whether on account of the delay in introducing them in all villages, the health of the people who eat the carcasses of animals (that die of various diseases) is not affected;

(*d*) whether the concerned officials will be instructed to pay particular attention to this matter;

(*e*) the length of time within which the abovementioned provisions can be expected to be introduced completely in all parts of the State?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT (Mr. H. V. Narayana Rao).**—

(*a*) Six years in the case of minor municipalities. The town municipal councils may frame bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*g*) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1933, for the disposal of the carcasses of dead animals.

(*b*) Rules 185 and 186 of the rules issued under the Village Panchayet Act with Government Notification No. L. 6456—V. P. 27-34-19, dated 20th March 1935, regulate the disposal of the carcasses of dead animals in all the village panchayet areas in the State.

(*c*) *Vide* reply to (*b*) *supra.*

(*d*) Instructions have also been issued by Government to enforce these provisions and strictly adhere to them.

(*e*) Does not arise in view of the above replies.

Mr. M. HANUMANTHAPPA.—Are the Government aware that though it is six years since the rule in respect of minor municipalities was passed, it is not being enforced ?

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—Circular instructions to local officers have been issued by Government that the provisions should be given effect to in all cases.

Mr. M. HANUMANTHAPPA.—Are the Government aware that even the circular instructions have had no effect except in the Nyamathi Municipality ?

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—Government have not received any complaints to that effect.

Vocational Education.

Q.—69. **Mr. K. SHAMA IYER** (Special Interests).—

Will the Government be pleased to state the steps that have been and are being taken to facilitate the spread of vocational education in the State ?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda).**—

Vocational education has been introduced in 99 Government Middle Schools out of 308 in the following subjects :—

1. Carpentry.
2. Weaving.
3. Rattan work.
4. Lacquer work.
5. Leather work.
6. Brass work.
7. Smithy.
8. Tailoring.
9. Agriculture.
10. Sericulture.
11. Charaka.

The following vocational subjects are taught in 17 Government High Schools out of 21 :—

1. Domestic Arts.
2. Electric Wiring and Fitting.
3. Mensuration, Surveying and Draughtsmanship.
4. Mechanical Shop and Fitter's Work.
5. Pattern-making and Foundry Work.
6. Weaving.
7. Composing, Printing and Binding.
8. Accountancy.
9. Banking.
10. Practice of Commerce.
11. Typewriting.
12. Music.
13. Painting and Drawing.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER.—Have any facilities been created to enable boys who have undergone the different courses mentioned, to earn an independent livelihood ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—They are being absorbed in the several industrial concerns to the extent possible.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER.—May I know the number of pupils undergoing training in these courses year after year ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER.—Is not the provision of independent employment to those who have undergone the course the object underlying this vocational training ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—No.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER.—In some of the middle schools three to four periods are set apart every week for imparting instructions in these vocational subjects. Would that be sufficient to enable students to earn their living ?

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman).—For becoming efficient men in any particular profession, the boys must undergo training in industrial schools.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Are these not optional subjects ?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—Yes.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—What is the object of treating them as optional subjects ?